

EXPECTS ARRESTS SOON IN LINN CASE

Sheriff Woolley Has Deputies at Work Looking for Grabbing of Alleged Guilty Parties

OFFICIALS ON HOT CLUES

Information of Former Whereabouts of Missing Members of Party Obtained by Sheriff

The arrest of the murderer of John P. Linn, former soldier boy, who was beaten to death with a fence rail and robbed on the night of August 3 near Hickory where his body was found the following morning, is expected hourly by Sheriff James Woolley.

Acting on information given by Jim Whelan and Ray Shaw, arrested in connection with the killing at Supper's home at 1211 North Cherokee, by Foster N. Burns, former chief of police, Sheriff Woolley is making a thorough search for two missing men who completed the party with young Linn at Dawson after he had been struck for the first time. One of the two is accused of the brutal crime and the other is a prisoner who deny that they took part in the killing.

One of Woolley's deputies is working on the case in Kansas where the young man is said to have fled after the murder. Another deputy is in Texas where the alleged murderer is known to have been coming to Oklahoma.

Officials of the sheriff's office are circulating the theory that the man implicated in the murder of John Linn are the same quartet who held up the bank of Jenks on the afternoon of July 21. According to the sheriff, Whipple, and the young man, who is believed to be the leader of both gangs, answer nearly to the description of the Jenks robbers given by R. H. Johnson, assistant cashier of the bank.

When found Sunday morning, August 10, Linn's body showed that he had been beaten to death with a fence rail. His clothes contained no money or means of identification. According to Deputy Sheriff Noah Supper, traces of a heavy automobile were plainly visible in the road and it was evident that his murderer had brought him there in the car. Witnesses at the coroner's jury hearing testified that they had seen two men lead an injured man into a car at Dawson about midnight Saturday, explaining that he was drunk.

His body was found east of town, stripped of its three Friday night, and believed to be that used by the murderers.

Linn, whose home was at Mounds, had returned from the A. E. P. in France.

It sometimes happens that a married man has a great deal to say, but his wife won't let him say it.

DON BEAVERS, BROTHER OF LOCAL PRINTER, DIES

M. M. Beavers of The Tulsa World composing room received word last night of the death of his younger brother, Don Beavers, which occurred yesterday at Denver, Col. Mr. Beavers left last night for Chickasha, where funeral services will be held from the home. Mr. Beavers was 31 years old and was a resident of Chickasha until recently when he went to Colorado for his health.

STILL FIND NO CAUSE FOR AGENT'S SUICIDE

Fellow Employees at a Loss to Explain Death of L. R. Washington—Send Body to Memphis.

No solution has been found to the mystery surrounding the cause of the suicide of Lawrence R. Washington, Frisco ticket agent, who took his life by firing three bullets into his body shortly after 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon in Central park.

Friends and fellow employees of Washington are entirely at a loss to explain his action, owing to the fact that he was always in the best of spirits and had showed no signs of despondency prior to his taking his own life.

The body of the dead man was shipped to Memphis, Tenn., for burial at 12:50 Sunday by the Meubray Undertaking company. Washington was survived by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Washington, who lives at the Melrose apartments. Mr. Washington had been ticket agent here for more than a year and had been in the employ of the railroad for about 20 years.

WICKERSHAM FAVORS TREATY

Former Attorney General Would Resort to Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Former Attorney General Wickersham in a statement issued through the league to enforce peace today, called upon the senate to ratify the peace treaty with the league of nations covenant and to prepare to perfect the document by amendment through the assembly and council of the league. In the same manner as he pointed out the framers of the constitution provided for its amendment by the states.

More Tulsa Peach Pickers. Seven more Tulsa boys left last night for the peach picking camp at Perry. The boys will pick peaches until about September 1, with other Tulsa boys who have been at Perry for several days. Howard Messers, director of the boys' working reserve, is supervising the camp.

The boys who left last night are: Forest Hall, Everett Calhoun, Merri Gump, Jack Delman, Harold Dowell, John Culver and Clifton Pickett.

A Public Statement Concerning Prices

SO much has been said regarding high prices that there must be a great many different opinions as to the cause, effect and probable continuance of high prices.

As a public service institution, existing because of our ability to serve, and progressing because the service is approved, we feel that we might clarify the situation by this statement.

We regard it as our duty to procure from the markets of the world, wares that will meet with public approval, and to secure these wares at the lowest possible prices. We naturally must add to the cost of merchandise the fixed overhead expenses and a legitimate profit. If we pay too much for goods, or rather more than conditions justify, we will find the public indisposed to take them off our hands. So as a matter of protection, as well as service, buying at the right prices is a very important factor of our business.

Prices have advanced during the past four years, and in some lines they have advanced very materially. The determining factors that enter largely into advanced prices are the high cost of raw materials and the high cost of labor. With cotton at 25 cents a pound, it is natural that cotton goods are going to cost more than when the price was 12 cents a pound. With wool at 50 cents a pound we can look for higher prices for woolen materials than when the price of wool was 19 cents a pound.

That raw materials and labor have advanced in price to a very great extent is evident, and there will be no receding from the present prices of merchandise until raw materials are cheaper. We do not anticipate that there will be any great change in the cost of labor.

In the conduct of our business we have endeavored as much as possible to anticipate the advances in the cost of merchandise, and so far we have in most instances been protected a full season ahead, and have under no circumstances advanced prices until we were compelled to pay higher prices to the manufacturers.

Take shoes for instance. Shoe prices for the fall of 1919 are established. The quotations of the manufacturers today are much higher than they were at the time we placed our orders for fall shoes. The result is that when we have disposed of our present stock of fall shoes, we shall be compelled to charge more for the shoes which will be purchased to meet our later requirements. There is no likelihood that shoe prices will decrease this fall. The manufacturer must work with the material that he has on hand, and he has been compelled to pay a high price for raw material.

The cause for the high prices of raw material, especially in shoes, is the scarcity of leather and the great demand for it by the manufacturers of England

and France. They have come to the American markets and have paid high prices for the raw materials because they were in dire need of them and thereby advanced prices generally. The tanners state very frankly to the American manufacturers: "Yes, we know the prices are high, but we can get much more for our goods if we will ship them to the other side." Under these conditions we can look for no relief from high shoe prices until Europe becomes less dependent upon us for leather.

Understanding these things as we do, we state without hesitancy to our customers—"Buy now when a good opportunity presents itself, and do not expect goods to be lower in price in the Fall." The retailer, who is compelled to go to the markets now and supply his fall requirements, will be compelled to charge higher prices because the markets are high and merchandise exceedingly scarce.

Perhaps we should add a word or two regarding the situation on men's outer apparel. The great advances that have been made in the price of labor have affected the cheaper garments much more than they have the better ones. The high-grade manufacturers have always employed skilled workmen and they have at all times commanded a good price for their services. The recent advances have been very marked among the laboring classes that were heretofore poorly paid. The advances have not affected the skilled laborer to such a great extent.

We want to emphasize, however, that the tendency in these lines is also for an upward trend of prices. There is no possibility of a revision of prices downward during the year 1919, and if the price of wool remains stationary during this year there will be no lowering of prices in the spring.

The same can be said of men's hats and furnishings. It seems as though these lines are destined for an increase, but fortunately we are well stocked to meet this season's demands at prices that are fair.

This comes about through the fact that legitimate merchants buy their goods a full season ahead. They take advantage of the market conditions then prevailing and should prices take a leap afterwards, are fully protected, and thereby protecting their customers.

There has never been a time when merchandise values were so uncertain—when the word "value" had so little meaning in its attempted application to indicate the right price of an article. The manufacturer must meet the condition that exists—he must work with materials that are high in price and with labor that is making constantly increasing demands.

We must keep in close touch with the situation—avail ourselves of every opportunity—anticipate the requirements of our clientele—exercise every effort towards supplying the public's needs with the right merchandise bought at the lowest prices that our resources can command and charge an equitable profit for the service we render.

What Would You Be

If you had enough Energy and Strength to carry out your plans and satisfy your ambitions.

Energy and Strength is the basis of all Success, but Strength of Mind and Body is only as strong as the blood makes it. If the blood is weakened by Impurities or Malarial Germs, the result is Laziness, and Laziness becomes a habit. You never accomplish much in life when this condition is allowed to continue.

Thin, Weak Blood does not supply the necessary nourishment and warmth to make strong bodies, powerful minds, bright eyes and good complexions.

Old Folks and young Folks grow much stronger, Mentally and Physically, when their Blood is Clear and Rich.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

restores Energy and Vitality by creating new healthy blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value.

It destroys the Malarial Germs and removes the Impurities in the Blood.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is not a patent medicine. It is simply IRON and QUININE suspended in Syrup. So pleasant even children like it.

The Quinine and Iron does not dissolve in the syrup and, therefore, does not make the syrup bitter. You do not taste the bitter Quinine and you do not taste the Iron because both are completely covered with syrup when swallowed.

The Iron used in GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC does not discolor the teeth or injure the enamel and it agrees with the stomach better than other forms of Iron.

The Specially-Prepared Quinine used in GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC differs from the ordinary Sulphate of Quinine, in that it does not cause nervousness or ringing in the head and does not disturb the stomach, making it especially adapted to children and delicate adults who cannot retain anything of a nauseating nature.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

Price 60c per Bottle



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